

Amendment offered by the Committee on Resources:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF STEFFENS FAMILY PROPERTY.**

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue, without consideration, a quitclaim deed to Marie Wambeke of Big Horn County, Wyoming, the personal representative of the estate of Fred Steffens, to the land described in subsection (b): *Provided*, That all minerals underlying such land are hereby reserved to the United States.

(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-parcel known as "Farm Unit C" in the E½NW¼ of Section 27 in Township 57 North, Range 97 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Wyoming.

(c) REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL.—The Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal for the Shoshone Reclamation Project under Secretarial Order dated October 21, 1913, is hereby revoked with respect to the lands described in subsection (b).

With the following committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

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(b) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 80-acre parcel known as "Farm Unit C" in the E½NW¼ of Section 27 in Township 57 North, Range 97 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Wyoming.

(c) REVOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL.—The Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal for the Shoshone Reclamation Project under Secretarial Order dated October 21, 1913, is hereby revoked with respect to the lands described in subsection (b).

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bills, severally.

Motions severally made to reconsider the votes whereby each bill on the Private Calendar was disposed of today were, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

**43.7 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. BURR, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 30, 1999 at 10:21 a.m. that the Senate passed S. Res. 88.

Appointment: Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, L.  
Clerk.

**43.8 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, by unanimous consent, announced that the Speaker, pursuant to section 2(b) of Public Law 98-183 and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Christopher F. Edley, Jr. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, from private life, on the part of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointment.

**43.9 NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS BOARD**

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, by unanimous consent, announced that the Speaker, pursuant to section 503(b)(3) of the National Skill Standards Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5933) and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, reappointed to the National Skill Standards Board, Ms. Carolyn Warner of Phoenix, Arizona, and Mr. George Bliss of Washington, D.C., from private life, on the part of the House.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

**43.10 INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION**

Mr. GOODLING moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84); as amended:

Whereas all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

Whereas Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 334 F. Supp. 1247 (E. Dist. Pa. 1971), and Mills v. Board of Education of the District of Columbia, 348 F. Supp. 866 (Dist. C. 1972), found that children with disabilities are guaranteed an equal opportunity to an education under the 14th amendment to the Constitution;

Whereas the Congress responded to these court decisions by passing the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (enacted as Public Law 94-142), now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), to ensure a free, appropriate public education for children with disabilities;

Whereas the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State, and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

Whereas the Federal Government has provided only 9, 11, and 12 percent of the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act in the last 3 years, respectively;

Whereas the national average cost of educating a special education student (\$13,323) is more than twice the national average per pupil cost (\$6,140);

Whereas research indicates that children who are effectively taught, including effective instruction aimed at acquiring literacy skills, and who receive positive early interventions demonstrate academic progress,

and are significantly less likely to be referred to special education;

Whereas the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

Whereas, if the appropriation for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.) exceeds \$4,924,672,200 for a fiscal year, the State funding formula will shift from one based solely on the number of children with disabilities in the State to one based on 85 percent of the children ages 3 to 21 living in the State and 15 percent based on children living in poverty in the State, enabling States to undertake good practices for addressing the learning needs of more children in the regular education classroom and reduce over identification of children who may not need to be referred to special education;

Whereas the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act has been successful in achieving significant increases in the number of children with disabilities who receive a free, appropriate public education;

Whereas the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education; and

Whereas the Federal Government has failed to appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That—

(1) the Congress and the President—

(A) should, working within the constraints of the balanced budget agreement, give programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) the highest priority among Federal elementary and secondary education programs by meeting the commitment to fund the maximum State grant allocation for educating children with disabilities under such Act prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative; and

(B) should meet the commitment described in subparagraph (A) while retaining the commitment to fund existing Federal education programs that increase student achievement; and

(2) if a local educational agency chooses to utilize the authority under section 613(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to treat as local funds up to 20 percent of the amount of funds the agency receives under part B of such Act that exceeds the amount it received under that part for the previous fiscal year, then the agency should use those local funds to provide additional funding for any Federal, State, or local education program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. GOODLING and Mr. KILDEE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GOODLING demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

#### ¶43.11 PELL GRANT PROGRAM AND CAMPUS-BASED AID PROGRAMS

Mr. McKEON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 88):

Whereas the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, now known as the Pell Grant Program in honor of Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, was first authorized in the 1972 amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965;

Whereas the Pell Grant Program has become the largest need-based Federal higher education scholarship program and is considered the foundation for all Federal student aid;

Whereas the purpose of the program is to assist students from low income families who would not otherwise be financially able to attend a postsecondary institution by providing grants to students to be used to pay the costs of attending the postsecondary institution of their choice;

Whereas in the late 1970's, the Pell Grant covered seventy-five percent of the average cost of attending a public four-year college; by the late 1990's, it only covered thirty-six percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college;

Whereas families across the country are concerned about the rising cost of a college education, and for children from low income families, the cost of college continues to be an overwhelming factor in their decision to forego a college education;

Whereas children from high income families are almost twice as likely to enroll in college as children from low income families;

Whereas higher education promotes economic opportunity for individuals and economic competitiveness for our Nation;

Whereas the Pell Grant and Campus-Based Aid Programs target aid to low income students as effectively as any programs administered by the Federal government; and

Whereas student borrowing to finance a postsecondary education has increased to an average indebtedness of \$9,700, and therefore increased grant aid is more important than ever: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress and the President, should, working within the constraints of the balanced budget agreement, make student scholarship aid the highest priority for higher education funding by increasing the maximum Pell Grant awarded to low income students by \$400 and increasing other existing campus-based aid programs that serve low-income students prior to authorizing or appropriating funds for any new education initiative.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. McKEON and Mr. MARTINEZ, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. McKEON demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

#### ¶43.12 TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S TEACHERS

Mr. ISAKSON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 157):

Whereas the foundation of American freedom and democracy is a strong, effective system of education in which every child can learn in a safe and nurturing environment;

Whereas a first-rate education system depends on a partnership between parents, principals, teachers, and children;

Whereas much of the success of our Nation during the American Century is the result of the hard work and dedication of teachers across the land;

Whereas, in addition to their families, knowledgeable and skillful teachers can have a profound impact on a child's early development and future success;

Whereas, while many people spend their lives building careers, teachers spend their careers building lives;

Whereas our Nation's teachers serve our children beyond the call of duty as coaches, mentors, and advisors without regard to fame or fortune; and

Whereas across this land nearly 3 million men and women experience the joys of teaching young minds the virtues of reading, writing, and arithmetic: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the House of Representatives—*

(1) honors and recognizes the unique and important achievements of America's teachers; and

(2) urges all Americans to take a moment to thank and pay tribute to our Nation's teachers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHIMKUS, recognized Mr. ISAKSON and Mr. MARTINEZ, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COBLE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ISAKSON demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COBLE, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

#### ¶43.13 H. CON. RES. 84—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COBLE, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced the unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) urging the Congress and the President to fully fund the Federal Government's obligation under the In-

dividuals with Disabilities Education Act; as amended.

The question being put,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution, as amended?

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative .....	Yeas .....	413
	Nays .....	2
	Answered present	1

#### ¶43.14 [Roll No. 105] YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Crowley	Herger
Ackerman	Cubin	Hill (IN)
Aderholt	Cummings	Hill (MT)
Allen	Cunningham	Hilleary
Andrews	Danner	Hilliard
Archer	Davis (FL)	Hinchey
Armey	Davis (IL)	Hinojosa
Bachus	Davis (VA)	Hobson
Baird	Deal	Hoefel
Baker	DeFazio	Hoekstra
Baldacci	DeGette	Holden
Baldwin	Delahunt	Holt
Ballenger	DeLauro	Hooley
Barcia	DeLay	Horn
Barr	DeMint	Hostettler
Barrett (NE)	Deutsch	Hoyer
Barrett (WI)	Diaz-Balart	Hulshof
Bartlett	Dickey	Hunter
Barton	Dicks	Hutchinson
Bass	Dixon	Hyde
Bateman	Doggett	Inslee
Becerra	Dooley	Isakson
Bentsen	Doolittle	Jackson (IL)
Bereuter	Doyle	Jackson-Lee
Berkley	Dreier	(TX)
Berry	Duncan	Jefferson
Biggert	Dunn	Jenkins
Bilbray	Edwards	John
Bilirakis	Ehlers	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop	Ehrlich	Johnson, Sam
Blagojevich	Emerson	Jones (NC)
Bliley	Engel	Jones (OH)
Blumenauer	English	Kanjorski
Blunt	Eshoo	Kaptur
Boehlert	Etheridge	Kasich
Boehner	Evans	Kelly
Bonilla	Everett	Kennedy
Bonior	Ewing	Kildee
Bono	Farr	Kilpatrick
Borski	Fattah	Kind (WI)
Boswell	Filner	King (NY)
Boucher	Fletcher	Kingston
Boyd	Foley	Kleczka
Brady (PA)	Forbes	Klink
Brady (TX)	Ford	Knollenberg
Brown (FL)	Fossella	Kolbe
Brown (OH)	Fowler	Kucinich
Bryant	Frank (MA)	Kuykendall
Burr	Franks (NJ)	LaFalce
Burton	Frelinghuysen	LaHood
Buyer	Frost	Lampson
Callahan	Gallegly	Lantos
Calvert	Ganske	Larson
Camp	Gejdenson	Latham
Campbell	Gekas	LaTourette
Canady	Gephardt	Lazio
Cannon	Gibbons	Leach
Capps	Gilchrest	Lee
Capuano	Gillmor	Levin
Cardin	Gilman	Lewis (CA)
Castle	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Chabot	Goode	Lewis (KY)
Chambliss	Goodlatte	Linder
Chenoweth	Goodling	Lipinski
Clay	Gordon	LoBiondo
Clayton	Goss	Lofgren
Clement	Graham	Lowey
Clyburn	Granger	Lucas (KY)
Coble	Green (TX)	Luther
Coburn	Green (WI)	Maloney (CT)
Collins	Greenwood	Maloney (NY)
Combest	Gutierrez	Manzullo
Condit	Gutknecht	Markey
Conyers	Hall (OH)	Martinez
Cook	Hall (TX)	Mascara
Cooksey	Hansen	Matsui
Costello	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (MO)
Cox	Hastings (WA)	McCarthy (NY)
Coyne	Hayes	McCollum
Cramer	Hayworth	McDermott
Crane	Hefley	McGovern